

for the stabilizing of production and employment in Government industrial establishments by the use of these plants for the manufacture of articles required by other departments of the Government; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

1379. By Mr. MACGREGOR: Petition of the Montemaggiorese Republican Club, of Buffalo, N. Y., protesting against the passage of the Johnson immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

1380. By Mr. MORROW: Petition of Gallup Board of Education, Gallup, N. Mex., favoring the enactment of a Federal child labor law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1381. Also, petition of citizens of Las Cruces, N. Mex., favoring the reduction of the tax on industrial alcohol; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1382. Also, petition of Gallup Board of Education, Gallup, N. Mex., favoring the limitation of the manufacture and distribution of habit-forming drugs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1383. By Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota: Petition of Mr. Henry Johnstone and other citizens of Minneapolis, Minn., urging the Congress to enact into law legislation similar to that embraced in the Brookhart-Hull bill, requiring that all strictly military supplies be manufactured in Government-owned navy yards and arsenals, etc.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

1384. By Mr. O'CONNELL of Rhode Island: Petition of residents of Rhode Island, requesting repeal of motor-vehicle taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1385. By Mr. O'SULLIVAN: Petition of Naugatuck, Conn., Post 17, the American Legion, in favor of adjusted compensation measure; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1386. By Mr. PATTERSON: Petition of 13 residents of Camden County, N. J., for repeal of war-excite taxes, including those on motor vehicles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1387. By Mr. ROBINSON of Iowa: Petition of employees of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, Waterloo, Iowa, favoring the transportation act and asking that it be allowed to function without interference until it is proven that it is not a good piece of legislation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1388. By Mr. SINCLAIR: Petition of Mississippi Division, Farm Labor Union of America, favoring the enactment of the Norris-Sinclair marketing bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1389. Also, petition of Mr. Henry W. Gill, deputy collector in charge of customs, and 11 others in Government service at Portal, N. Dak., in favor of a bill to abolish the personnel classification board and transfer its functions to the Civil Service Commission; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

1390. Also, petition of 68 residents of Crosby, N. Dak., and vicinity, in favor of the Norris-Sinclair marketing bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, February 27, 1924.

The Senate met at 11.45 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, we bless Thee for every day given unto us and for all of the privileges it may confer upon us. Help us to understand much more clearly the privilege of service and how we can best honor Thee and serve our country. Hear us as we anticipate further services in connection with a sad ceremony of thought and of serious contemplation. The Lord, our God, lead us always, through Christ Jesus. Amen.

The reading clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. LODGE and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

CALL OF THE ROLL.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I make the point of no quorum. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Adams	Capper	Dill	Frazier
Ball	Colt	Edge	George
Bayard	Copeland	Edwards	Gerry
Brandeggee	Couzens	Elkins	Gooding
Brookhart	Cummins	Ernst	Hale
Broussard	Curtis	Ferris	Harris
Bruce	Dale	Fess	Harrison
Cameron	Dial	Fletcher	Heflin

Howell	McNary	Ransdell	Stephens
Johnson, Minn.	Mayfield	Reed, Pa.	Swanson
Jones, N. Mex.	Moses	Robinson	Trammell
Jones, Wash.	Neely	Sheppard	Walsh, Mont.
Kendrick	Norbeck	Shipstead	Warren
Keyes	Norris	Shortridge	Watson
Ladd	Oddie	Simmons	Weller
La Follette	Overman	Smith	Wheeler
Lenroot	Pepper	Smoot	Willis
Lodge	Philpps	Spencer	
McKellar	Pittman	Stanfield	
McKinley	Ralston	Stanley	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-seven Senators having answered to their names, there is a quorum present.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS ON THE LATE PRESIDENT HARDING.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, in order to fulfill the terms of the concurrent resolution adopted by the Senate and the House by attending the ceremonies about to take place in memory of the late President Harding, I move, before we proceed to the Hall of the House, that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate (at 11.55 o'clock a. m.) adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, February 28, 1924, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, February 27, 1924.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Heavenly Father, hallowed be Thy name, lift upon us all the light of Thy holy countenance; establish Thou the work of our hands, the work of our hands establish Thou it. Through Christ. Amen.

MEMORIAL OF WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolution governing our action to-day.

The Clerk read as follows:

Concurrent Resolution 9.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress shall assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the day and hour fixed by the joint committee, to wit, Wednesday, February 27, 1924, at 12 o'clock meridian, and that in the presence of the two Houses there assembled an address upon the life and character of Warren G. Harding, late President of the United States, be pronounced by Hon. Charles E. Hughes, and that the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be requested to invite the President and the two ex-Presidents of the United States, the former Vice President, the heads of the several departments, the judges of the Supreme Court, the ambassadors and ministers of foreign governments, the governors of the several States, the General of the Armies, and the Chief of Naval Operations to be present on that occasion; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Mrs. Harding and to assure her of the profound sympathy of the two Houses of Congress for her deep personal affliction and of their sincere condolence for the late national bereavement.

The following was the official program of arrangements prepared by the joint committee of the two Houses:

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR WARREN G. HARDING, FEBRUARY 27, 1924.

PROGRAM OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The Capitol will be closed on the morning of the 27th day of February, 1924, to all except Members and officers of Congress.

At half past 10 o'clock the east door leading to the rotunda will be opened to those to whom invitations have been extended under the joint resolution of Congress by the Presiding Officers of the two Houses, and to those holding tickets of admission to the galleries.

The Hall of the House of Representatives will be opened for the admission of those who have invitations, who will be conducted to the seats assigned to them, as follows:

The President of the United States and his Cabinet will occupy seats in front of and on the left of the Speaker.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court will occupy seats in front of and on the right of the Speaker.

The General of the Armies and the Chief of Naval Operations will occupy seats back of the President and his Cabinet, on the left of the Speaker.

The ambassadors and ministers of foreign governments will occupy seats on the left of the Speaker in section A west.

The former Vice President and Senators will occupy seats back of the President and his Cabinet and the Supreme Court, and on the east and west side of the main aisle.

Governors of the several States will occupy seats on the right of the Speaker in section A east.

Representatives will occupy seats on the east and west side of the main aisle and back of the Senators and governors of the several States.

Ex-Members of the House will occupy seats assigned to them back of the Members.

The executive gallery will be reserved exclusively for the family of the President, the families of the Cabinet and of the Supreme Court, and the invited guests of the President.

The diplomatic gallery will be reserved exclusively for the families of the ambassadors and ministers of foreign governments. Tickets thereto will be delivered to the Secretary of State.

The House of Representatives will be called to order by the Speaker at 12 o'clock.

The Marine Band will be in attendance at half past 11 o'clock.

The Senate will assemble at 12 o'clock and, immediately after prayer, will proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The ambassadors and ministers will meet at half past 11 o'clock in the Ways and Means Committee room in the Capitol and be conducted to the seats assigned to them in section A, on the left of the Speaker.

The President of the Senate will occupy the Speaker's chair.

The Speaker of the House will occupy a seat at the left of the President of the Senate.

The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House will occupy seats next the Presiding Officers of their respective Houses.

The other officers of the Senate and of the House will occupy seats on the floor, at the right and left of the Speaker's chair.

The chairmen of the joint committee of arrangements will occupy seats at the right and left of the orator, and next to them will be seated the officiating clergymen.

Prayer will be offered by the Rev. James Shera Montgomery, Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

The Presiding Officer will then present the orator of the day.

The benediction will be pronounced by the Rev. J. J. Muir, Chaplain of the Senate.

FRANK B. WILLIS,
THEODORE E. BURTON,
Chairmen, Joint Committee.

The Doorkeeper, Mr. Bert W. Kennedy, announced

The President pro tempore and the Senate of the United States, the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The ambassadors and ministers of foreign governments.

The President and the members of his Cabinet.

The SPEAKER. In pursuance of the arrangements made by the joint committee of Congress, the President pro tempore of the Senate will conduct the further proceedings of this joint meeting.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore of the Senate. The two Houses of Congress, with their invited guests, are assembled to pay a tribute to the memory of our late President, Warren G. Harding. You will now unite in prayer with the Reverend Doctor Montgomery, Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

The Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., Chaplain of the House of Representatives, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, consider and hear our prayer. In the midst of life's perils and uncertainties remember us. Thy ways are in the deep and Thy paths are in the mighty waters, yet Thy sovereignty over us is the sovereignty of love. May our Christian faith see through the shades and cleave steadfastly to Him who is the resurrection and the life. We pause with one accord in memory of him—the gentle, magnanimous husband, statesman, and patriot who has become a part of our Nation's history. Let this hour freshen our patriotism and deepen the springs of hope, faith, and devotion. Oh, hear us as we bestow the sweet and silent tokens of our affection and sorrow. He loved his country and his vision saluted a greater future for all humanity. May his simplicity, modesty, courage, and honor not willingly die out of our grateful hearts. Comfort her who sits in the shadows and yet in the glow of a wonderful memory. We commit her to Thy gracious, tender care. While there, with open page, answering love's unconscious call, to the last—a gentle smile and his own soul passed through the valley and became immortal. O Lord, our Lord, let the chambers of our hearts be hung with the visions of Jesus and His glory, and the wonder of His undying love shall echo and resound, and we shall be made secure from time and fate. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore of the Senate. It is now the agreeable duty of your presiding officer to present the Hon.

Charles E. Hughes, who has been selected by a committee of Congress to deliver the address on this occasion.

The Hon. Charles E. Hughes then delivered the following address:

MEMORIAL ADDRESS IN HONOR OF THE LATE PRESIDENT HARDING.

We arrest our activities to pay tribute to the chosen leader who, well beloved and crowned with the most enviable honors that confidence and station can bestow, was taken from us in the midst of the administration of his trust and at the moment of the highest possibilities of service. It is fitting that we should render the official tribute of respect, but the significance of this occasion is far deeper than that. It is the tribute inspired by love of country, as laying aside the differences and controversies, which seem but trivial in the face of man's adventures and God's providence, we stand united by the indissoluble bonds of a common patriotism, knowing well that ungrateful republics can not endure. The temples of democracy will be but as vain vestiges of a vanished faith if their altar fires are not kept burning by the memory of those who have met the supreme test and have laid down their lives in heroic fidelity and self-sacrifice. But above all we give the tribute of the deep affection which moves us to speak in tender remembrance of a generous and kindly spirit who counted human fellowship more precious than all the pomp and circumstance of power. Not only those who had the privilege of intimacy but the vast multitude who bowed in grief at his passing had responded to the grace of his gentleness and called him brother and friend as well as President.

It was not a long life, and yet to go back to its beginning is to enter another world, to recall persons and events, governments, standards, and problems belonging to an epoch now definitely closed. When Warren Gamaliel Harding was born, on November 2, 1865, this country was standing aghast at the irreparable loss of the martyred Lincoln and confronted after the crisis of civil war and without his wise and generous leadership the suspicions, hatreds, and scandals of the period of reconstruction. In England the long career of Palmerston had ended and the first ministry of Gladstone had not yet begun. The conservatism which Bright and Gladstone were opposing was well evidenced by the shock caused by Gladstone's statement on the franchise: "I contend," said he, "that it is on those who say it is necessary to exclude forty-nine fiftieths of the working class that the burden of proof rests." In France Napoleon the Third was endeavoring to conceal the decadence of the Empire with a fatuous splendor. In Italy Cavour had been laying the foundation of Italian unity, but the essential successes of Victor Emanuel were yet to come. In Germany Bismarck was pressing to the fateful victories of Sadova and Sedan and with relentless will was forging the mechanism of German imperial power. Mill's Liberty and Darwin's Origin of Species had but recently appeared, and Das Kapital of Karl Marx was shortly to be published. The electric age was in its beginning and science was yet to win the victories which have given us the practical achievements of the gas engine, the moving picture, and the radio, more revolutionary than political theories.

Within the period of 55 years between his birth and his election to the Presidency the population of continental United States had risen from thirty-five millions to one hundred and six millions. The deep wounds left by the Civil War had been healed, and the Nation with the indomitable enthusiasm of a new and abiding sense of unity, solving one problem after another, superior to the strife of politics, the conspiracies of greed and the assaults of unreason, had steadily advanced to a prosperity and power such as a free people had never known before, and at its highest point of achievement and privilege had been able to bring its resources to the rescue of liberty itself. For in this same period old rivalries and conflicting interests had lavishly sown the seeds of conflict in Europe and the opportunities won by science and industry, ready to bless the millions of toilers with an orderly progress, were made to serve an insatiable lust of power, until in titanic struggle Europe was strewn with human wreckage, and now, with Romanoffs, Hapsburgs, and Hohenzollerns dethroned, amid economic disasters still unretrieved and hatreds still unquenched, with democracy saved but not assured, with many gloomy forebodings and yet with the potency and promise of vigorous and industrious peoples, is seeking earnestly readjustments, stability, and peace. A period has closed from which mankind will hereafter make its reckonings. It was at the very moment of transition that Warren G. Harding was called to leadership in this Republic.

He was equipped for his task by inheritance and training which were completely and typically American. He was neither helped nor hampered by exceptional environment. He suffered

neither from poverty nor from riches. His endowment was a keen mind and a strong body. Alert to opportunity, self-reliant, facile, and warm-hearted, he made his own way, owing his successes to his tireless persistence and his unquenchable ardor in living.

He belonged to the aristocracy of the plain people of this country. On his father's side he was of old colonial stock, going back to the Hardings who came from Scotland to Connecticut in the early part of the seventeenth century. He was directly descended from Nathan Harding, born in 1746 in Middle Haddam, part of what has been described as "that unique nutmeg section known as North, East, South, West, Middle, and other Haddams." The Hardings formed part of the migration which brought New England across the Alleghenies. They removed from Connecticut to Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, endured the hardships of frontier life, and did their part in the struggle for independence. The grandfather of Warren G. Harding pushed into Ohio and established himself on his own homestead clearing, near the village of Blooming Grove, in Morrow County. On that farm Warren G. Harding was born. His father not only cultivated the soil but studied medicine, taking up the arduous and useful life of the rural doctor. To this strong stock was united that of his mother, Phoebe Dickerson, of Dutch descent, belonging to the Van Kirk family of Pennsylvania, a woman of strong and noble character, profoundly religious.

It is easy to picture the life of a boy of such parentage and surroundings. It is the sort of life which has developed many of those who stand forth as the wisest and greatest of our statesmen. To those under the illusions of great cities it might seem unduly restricted. But it was the life of an individuality unsmothered; of buoyant health nourished in the freedom of outdoors; of laborious tasks in winning sustenance from the soil where forest was being converted into farm; of the wholesome sports of an unspoiled boyhood on nature's playgrounds; of a daily routine shot through with a consciousness of responsibility and with the full understanding that boys had their share of the family burden and must find their place in the world by their own acumen and exertion. It was not a narrowing experience, for the ideals of education and refinement were never absent. There was attendance at the village school and later at the near-by college at Iberia. Warren was the eldest of eight children and must earn the money for his college course. So the days at school were interspersed with odd and varied undertakings—painting barns, driving teams, cutting corn, helping to grade the roadbed of the new railroad, and teaching at the district school. It was in the neighboring village of Caledonia that, as he said, he "first got printer's ink on his fingers." In the office of the Caledonia Argus he learned, while still a boy, to "stick type, feed press, make up forms, and wash rollers." When at 19 years of age he completed his college course, his father removed to Marion, and young Harding soon found his vocation as editor and publisher of a newspaper. Marion was then a town of 4,000 inhabitants and the Star was an infant daily with a slender hold on life. Warren Harding and a young friend acquired it with credit loaned by Warren's father, and the career of the journalist was begun.

Never was enterprise better suited to talent and temperament. It enlisted all his energies and excited an unbounded enthusiasm. Nothing was foreign to his efforts. He "deviled," set type, wrote, managed. He wrought with all the zest of adventure and with a rapidly developing facility. So long as he lived he never felt so much at ease as with a pencil in his hand. He had the advantage of a charming personality; he was strong, handsome, spirited. No disappointment could harden his heart; no trial could pervert his understanding or make him narrow or bitter.

It was in these early days that he was most blessed of fortune, winning the woman of his choice—Florence Kling—his partner in all his struggles and achievements, who with sagacity and never-failing loyalty worked by his side when opportunity was slender and only increased her efforts as his interests broadened, who brought rare grace and distinction to the discharge of the highest responsibilities, the sharer of every burden, his most trusted counselor, the companion of his soul, who with him forever will be enshrined in the memory of a grateful people.

The journalistic career affords the most valuable training school for public office because of its demand for the careful observation of events and tendencies, its opportunities for the intimate knowledge of politics, and the intelligent appraisal of policies. In a rapidly growing community, developing from a small town into a city, journalism is anything but impersonal. Of necessity young Harding was in touch with every interest of the community, throbbing with an expanding life. There

could be no detachment; there was no place, as in the larger cities, for the mere looker-on with critical eye. The atmosphere was electric with enterprise. Trade was swiftly increasing, plants were being built and extended. New people were coming in to establish homes. These were the typical conditions revealing the American ideals of individual initiative and community cooperation, not the selfish individualism of those who seek to destroy their fellows, not the cooperation of groups aiming at an economic dominance, but the individualism which prizes equal opportunity and the cooperation which seeks to enhance that opportunity and thus to insure the prosperity of all. Young Harding identified his success with that of his town; he was a "booster," entering into every project of development, nursing every hope of expansion, whether industrial, commercial, religious, or philanthropic. He embodied the American spirit, carrying into the endeavors of the town the persistence and courage of his pioneer forbears who had made towns possible.

He was loyal to his political party and made a partisan paper successful. But it was indicative of his fine quality that the contests of politics, the rivalries of his journalistic world, the meanness of detractors and enemies never made him rancorous. He was ever Greatheart in newspaperdom. He not only had his principles but he codified and enforced them. This was his code as he proclaimed it for his paper:

Remember there are two sides to every question. Get them both.
Be truthful. Get the facts.
Mistakes are inevitable, but strive for accuracy. I would rather have one story exactly right than a hundred half wrong.
Be decent, be fair, be generous.
Boost, don't knock.
There is good in everybody. Bring out the good and never needlessly hurt the feelings of anybody.
In reporting a political gathering give the facts, tell the story as it is, not as you would like to have it. Treat all parties alike. If there is any politics to be played, we will play it in our editorial columns.
Treat all religious matter reverently.
If it can possibly be avoided, never bring ignominy to an innocent man or child in telling of the misdeed or misfortune of a relative.
Don't wait to be asked, but do it without asking, and, above all, be clean and never let a dirty word or suggestive story get into type.
I want this paper to be so conducted that it can go into any home without destroying the innocence of childhood.

Could such a code be universally observed, most of our problems would solve themselves. Accuracy, fairness, decency—the three graces of journalism.

It is not surprising that one of such industry, such zest, such instinct for helpfulness, should have received political honors. He was an attractive speaker, and his personal charm, combined with his good judgment, brought him quickly into prominence. The object of his warmest admiration and his exemplar was William McKinley, and it was during McKinley's Presidency that Harding began his political career as State senator from the thirteenth Ohio district. Having served in the State senate for four years, from 1899 to 1903, he was elected lieutenant governor of Ohio in 1903. Defeated as a candidate for the governorship in 1910, he continued his journalistic work, and notwithstanding his party had been rent in twain and had lost the State in 1912, Harding was elected two years later to the United States Senate by a plurality of over 100,000, running 73,000 ahead of his ticket.

In the Senate he soon achieved a distinguished position. He was chairman of the Committee on the Philippines and served on the Committees on Foreign Relations, on Naval Affairs, on Commerce, on the Territories, on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, on Public Health, on Pacific Islands. He was neither eccentric nor spectacular nor censorious. Always quiet in manner and unassuming, he could not escape the distinction of his natural dignity and noble mien. His keen intelligence and common sense won for him general confidence and esteem while his unfailing friendliness made him universally beloved.

He came to the Senate soon after the outbreak of the European war and sat through the period of our own participation in the struggle and of the epochal controversy which followed the armistice. He had no patience with obstruction to the measures needed for the effective conduct of the war, no squeamishness about intrusting the President in such a national crisis with adequate powers. This was not outside the Constitution. It was to use the full constitutional power to preserve the Nation; the Constitution was not a weak contrivance which could not save itself. Whether it was the organization of a great Army by means of the selective service act or the provision of safeguards against plots and treacheries through the espionage act or the adoption of measures for the control

of food, ships, or trading with the enemy, he was ready with his support. He exercised his right of criticism; he was not a blind follower. But his policy was to help, to maintain national leadership without delays or hampering tactics. This was not to aggrandize the Executive office as such, but through the Executive to bring all the national power into exercise in order to support the national arms. While he recognized this temporary necessity, he demanded restoration to the normal methods of peace as soon as the exigency came to an end. Finally, when the war was won, he had strong and immovable convictions as to the final settlement. He was one of the 37 Senators who signed the declaration declaring their disapproval of the course taken at Paris in interweaving the covenant of the League of Nations with the peace treaty, and when the treaty of Versailles was under consideration he supported the reservations reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He respected the rights of others to express their judgment, and he unflinchingly maintained his own. It was natural that the Republican convention of 1920, confronting a deadlock of the candidacies which had been most prominent in the pre-convention campaign, and seeking a candidate who could furnish a basis for united action and face a severe contest with an unassailable record and a talent for composing differences, should turn to Senator Harding. Never was a party choice more completely vindicated. Carrying 37 States with the popular acclaim of a plurality of over 7,000,000, the new leader was swept into power amid an enthusiasm and with assurances of support almost unprecedented.

The Providence which guides the Nation works through the instinct of accommodation by which a free people, idealistic but with dominant practicality, is able in the midst of political strife to seize opportunities for harmonious adjustment. More than two years had passed since the armistice and we were still in a technical state of war. Rejecting the compact framed abroad, we were without an effective agreement establishing peace, opening the appropriate channels of intercourse with former enemies and safeguarding essential rights. We had expended about \$40,000,000,000 on the World War, and in August, 1919, our national debt had reached its highest point at \$26,500,000,000, or about ten times the amount of the national debt at the close of the Civil War. Our people were subject to a colossal burden of taxation. In 1917 the Federal Government's revenues from taxation were \$1,035,000,000. In 1919 they had risen to \$4,023,000,000, and in 1920 they amounted to \$5,722,000,000. Economic conditions gave cause for the keenest anxiety. Our basic activities were hard hit in the inevitable reactions which followed the great expansion which was necessary to meet the demands of war. Nearly 5,000,000 workers were unemployed, and the country was looking forward with grave apprehension to a period of unparalleled suffering if conditions did not improve. As President Harding observed, "In the then existing temper of people everywhere, overwrought and exasperated at contemplated sacrifices barren of results for good, these conditions involved a menace to society." Already some were recommending a policy of public doles, a most desperate resort. Uncertainty and instability had followed the relaxing of the tension of the great struggle. The time for debate had passed; debate had been had. It was time that a controversy which could have no result but increased bitterness should end and that the path of permissible helpful effort should be sought. President Harding met the need of the hour. That need was conciliation and cooperation; he incarnated both.

He at once determined to end the technical state of war and to establish the necessary formal peace; and this he achieved with the least loss of time and in the only practicable way. He sought to relieve agriculture, to foster industry, to conserve the interests of our merchant marine. There was "a frank and confident appeal to a great people to apply their soundest sense and to cling to tried and trusted methods." There were conferences on unemployment and on housing. There were meetings of the representatives of industry, of labor, of transportation, of civic and commercial bodies.

President Harding rejoiced in the opportunity to bring "all groups, classes, interests, and sections into a splendid cooperation." Proceedings were taken speedily and efficiently to dispose of the governmental transactions incident to the war and requiring adjustment. President Harding went to the root of domestic problems by insistence on the immediate reduction of national expenditures and the lifting of the burdens of war taxation. He endeavored to reduce the staggering load of war debt by a gradual liquidation which the strictest economy could alone make possible. Said he:

Our current expenditures are running at the rate of approximately five billions a year, and the burden is unbearable. There are two agencies to be employed in correction: One is rigid resistance to appropriation, and the other is the utmost economy in administration. Let us have both.

By the remarkable efficiency of his organization of Budget control, by the wisdom of Treasury management, by appropriate legislative and administrative encouragement of commerce and industry, by intelligent and organized attention to the problem of unemployment, the prophecies of cynics were brought to naught, confidence was restored, and, despite the exigencies that still remained and the important measures of relief still needed, there was achieved an extraordinary degree of progress. With industry revived, labor was fully employed. On June 30, 1923, the national debt had been reduced to \$22,400,000,000, and the Government's program now calls for a reduction of half a billion a year. The indebtedness of Great Britain to the United States was funded on a sound basis, putting, as the President well said, "a fresh stamp of approval upon the sacredness of international obligations." The cost of government—that is to say, the expenditures of the Federal Government, exclusive of expenditures payable from postal revenues and the principal of the public debt—which had amounted to \$6,139,000,000 in 1920 and to \$4,880,000,000 in 1921 was reduced to \$3,647,000,000 in 1923. The Treasury was able to balance the Budget and close the last fiscal year with a surplus of \$309,000,000. And by virtue of this successful administration of the Government's business the people are now able to look forward with the utmost gratification to a further reduction of the tax load. In meeting domestic exigencies, in planning every remedial endeavor, President Harding constantly sought cooperation. He was not merely the Chief Executive, but endeavored to be the effective coordinator of the functions of government. Wherever he worked, whether in the limited range of early activities or in the broad sphere of national leadership, the main-spring of his action was always the intense desire to harmonize, to find a way of agreement, to bring about teamwork. He hated strife; his gospel was that of understanding.

It was with an intense desire to contribute to the promotion of peace and find avenues of helpfulness that he contemplated the chaotic conditions left by the Great War and our relations to other peoples. His was not the spirit of a narrow or selfish nationalism. He wished no commitment which would forfeit or impair the independence and liberty of action which was the heritage of the Republic. But he desired to safeguard this fortunate detachment from the ambitions and rivalries which had vexed the Old World not only to conserve our own security, but that America might use her freedom for an enlarged service. Let these eloquent words of his inaugural address reveal his conviction and his outlook:

The recorded progress of our Republic, materially and spiritually, in itself proves the wisdom of the inherited policy of noninvolvement in Old World affairs. Confident of our ability to work out our own destiny, and jealously guarding our right to do so, we seek no part in directing the destinies of the Old World. We do not mean to be entangled. We will accept no responsibility except as our own conscience and judgment, in each instance, may determine. Our eyes never will be blind to a developing menace, our ears never deaf to the call of civilization. We recognize the new order in the world with the closer contacts which progress has wrought. We sense the call of the human heart for fellowship, fraternity, and cooperation. We crave friendship and harbor no hate. * * *

To-day, better than ever before, we know the aspirations of mankind, and share them. We have come to a new realization of our place in the world and a new appraisal of our Nation by the world. The unselfishness of these United States is a thing proven; our devotion to peace for ourselves and for the world is well established; our concern for preserved civilization has had its impassioned and heroic expression. There was no American failure to resist the attempted reversion of civilization; there will be no failure to-day or to-morrow. * * *

America is ready to encourage, eager to initiate, anxious to participate in any seemly program likely to lessen the probability of war and promote that brotherhood of mankind which must be God's highest conception of human relationship. Because we cherish ideals of justice and peace, because we appraise international comity and helpful relationship no less highly than any people of the world, we aspire to a high place in the moral leadership of civilization, and we hold a maintained America, the proven Republic, the unshaken temple of representative democracy, to be not only an inspiration and example but the highest agency of strengthening good will and promoting accord on both continents.

These were not idle words to catch a transient applause. He meant what he said. He knew what it was vain to attempt; he had no illusions as to causes of European disorder. He knew that the evils which afflicted Europe could find no cure except in the abatement of strife and in settlements which could not be imposed from without, but could only be achieved when the powers directly concerned had a will to peace and were willing to agree. But his clear perception of existing difficulties made him only the more keen to find some opening for helpful effort, some way to further the cause nearest his heart, the cause of world peace, and that way was found.

His aspiration had long been declared. In accepting the nomination for the Presidency he had said:

I can hear in the call of conscience an insistent voice for the largely reduced armaments throughout the world, with attending reduction of burdens upon peace-loving humanity. We wish to give of American influence and example; we must give of American leadership to that invaluable accomplishment.

In his inaugural address he recorded his purpose and made his pledge:

We are ready to associate ourselves with the nations of the world, great and small, for conference, for counsel; to seek the expressed views of world opinion; to recommend a way to approximate disarmament and relieve the crushing burdens of military and naval establishments.

This pledge was kept. Opportunity was soon found, and in August, 1921, President Harding invited the great powers composing the group which, with the United States, had been described as the five principal allied and associated powers, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, to meet for conference on the subject of limitation of armament, and four other powers—Belgium, China, the Netherlands, and Portugal—were invited in order that Pacific and Far Eastern questions, in which they were interested, might also be considered. The representatives of the powers convened on November 12, 1921, and the spirit of the meeting was finely expressed by the President in his opening address:

A world staggering with debt needs its burden lifted. Humanity which has been shocked by wanton destruction would minimize the agencies of that destruction. * * * The United States welcomes you with unselfish hands. We harbor no fears; we have no sordid ends to serve; we suspect no enemy; we contemplate or apprehend no conquest. Content with what we have, we seek nothing which is another's. We only wish to do with you that finer, nobler thing which no nation can do alone. We wish to sit with you at the table of international understanding and good will. In good conscience we are eager to meet you frankly and invite and offer cooperation. The world demands a sober contemplation of the existing order and the realization that there can be no cure without sacrifice, not by one of us, but by all of us. * * * Our hundred millions frankly want less of armament and none of war.

The conference is an instrument of diplomacy, not a substitute for it. Its contacts facilitate the negotiations of a group of powers, avoiding the delays and circumlocutions of separate communications through ordinary diplomatic channels and providing exceptional opportunities for the informal conversations which promote accord. Proposals may be direct and discussions immediate. Delegates form drafting committees to put suggested agreements to the test of statement.

The conference is a most efficient agency of diplomatic endeavor where the participants have a paramount common object and a common desire to overcome by candid interchanges of views the obstacles to its achievement. But the machinery of conference affords no escape from the essential condition of unanimity of action. When the representatives of independent sovereign States meet it is the dissenting opinion that is the prevailing opinion. If nations find their interests to be diverse and will not yield, there is no potency in a majority vote against them. And contacts may develop differences as well as agreements.

The distinctive feature of the Washington conference was the definite and limited character of its aim. As the President said, it did not seek "to remake humankind." It did not waste its time in futilities. It sought results, not the vanities of reiterated professions without accomplishment. It strove for limitation of armament, but in the field where it could labor with a measure of success, that of naval armament, it made that success possible by coupling with the discussion problems of the Far East and thus endeavoring to remove the causes of irritation and to find a basis for agreement as to principles and their application. The course of events in recent years, which this is not an appropriate occasion to describe, had un-

fortunately created an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust. Peoples who had every reason for cultivating the mutually beneficial relations of friendship had been developing a feeling of estrangement and antagonism. This was an unhealthy condition demanding remedy. The conference succeeded because suspicions were allayed. The limitation of great arms of naval warfare, the fighting ships of vast expense, was important, but the limitation of apprehensions was much more important. The menace of distrust gave place to the spirit of cooperation. The naval treaty, the four-power treaty, the two treaties in relation to China, were not simply formal engagements but the revelation of a new state of mind. They were not mere promises but in themselves accomplishments, a record of a change of heart.

There will always be problems in the Far East, but it is not too much to say that the Pacific and far eastern questions, as they existed at the time of the conference, with their menace to the peace of the world, are no more. The tranquilizing spirit of President Harding permeated the endeavors of the conference. With a broad-minded appreciation of every difficulty and every aim, he was generous in his confidence and ungrudging in his support, while his gracious personality happily and convincingly interpreted to the representatives of foreign powers the friendly disposition of the American people. And at the close he was able to say:

Stripped to the simplest fact, what is the spectacle which has inspired a new hope for the world? Gathered about this table nine great nations of the earth—not all, to be sure, but those most directly concerned with the problems at hand—have met and have conferred on questions of great import and common concern, on problems menacing their peaceful relationship, on burdens threatening a common peril. In the revealing light of the public opinion of the world, without surrender of sovereignty, without impaired nationality or affronted national pride, a solution has been found in unanimity, and to-day's adjournment is marked by rejoicing in the things accomplished. If the world has hungered for a new assurance, it may feast at the banquet which this conference has spread. * * * There were no victors to command, no vanquished to yield. All had voluntarily to agree in translating the conscience of our civilization and give concrete expression to world opinion. * * * Not all the world is yet tranquilized. But here is the example to imbue with new hope all who dwell in apprehension. At this table came understanding, and understanding brands armed conflict as abominable in the eyes of enlightened civilization. I once believed—

The President continued—

in armed preparedness. I advocated it. But I have come now to believe there is a better preparedness in a public mind and a world opinion made ready to grant justice precisely as it exacts it. And justice is better served in conferences of peace than in conflicts at arms. * * * No intrigue, no offensive or defensive alliances, no involvements have wrought your agreements, but reasoning with each other to common understanding has made new relationships among Governments and peoples, new securities for peace, and new opportunities for achievement and attending happiness. * * * It is all so fine, so gratifying, so reassuring, so full of promise, that above the murmurings of a world sorrow not yet silenced, above the groans which come of excessive burdens not yet lifted but soon to be lightened, above the discouragements of a world yet struggling to find itself after surpassing upheaval, there is the note of rejoicing which is not alone ours or yours, or of all of us, but comes from the hearts of men of all the world.

President Harding earnestly supported the cause of international justice. He desired the maintenance of adequate judicial administration by a permanent tribunal to which international controversies of a justiciable nature could be brought for judicial settlement. Wherever he saw an opportunity to aid in removing causes of strife he took advantage of it. He was especially alive to the importance of pursuing our traditional policy of cooperation with our sister Republics in this hemisphere. He was solicitous to establish our relations with Mexico on a sound basis. It gave him keen satisfaction that by the friendly offices which he was able to offer one of the gravest controversies which had vexed relations between Latin-American countries, that between Chile and Peru, was put on the way to settlement.

The Presidency of the United States is the most burdened office in the world. There centers the patriotic sentiment which is never satisfied with mere charters, constitutions, or abstractions, and ever attaches to the person of the Chief of State, the human symbol of national prestige and authority. There rest the powers of the constitutional Executive and even the restrictions of these powers create responsibilities. The President is charged with the conduct of our foreign relations; he must keep in touch with every important development

throughout the world. As demands of administration multiply and the range of the activities of the various executive departments widens he remains the sole primary administrative head, to whom each grave problem must come, the single ultimate coordinator of interdepartmental interests. As a part of the legislative power, the country looks to him for leadership in proposing and supporting legislative measures, although he is both more and less than a parliamentary leader, and must ever pay proper heed to the constitutional authority of the Congress. He must have his policies and expound them. In the midst of his administrative cares he must think of the people and make known his thoughts on every serious problem of government. The economic interests of the country present an ever-increasing complexity and he must understand them, not as an observer, but as the public trustee from whom the people expect intelligence and resourcefulness in diagnosing unwholesome economic conditions, in devising remedies, in encouraging sound hygiene, and in exposing injurious political quackery. As population grows and the machinery of government is extended in every direction, he remains but one, with no expansion of available hours and no enlargement of faculties or strength. But this is not all. To his constitutional burdens are added a host of others piled up by the appreciation and esteem of friends and supporters. No chief of state in any great power is so accessible as he. We are all oppressed by the volume of things, but no one so much as he. The typewriter facilitates the correspondence of others as well as our own. We have every facility in sending messages, but the busy officer receives a hundred for every one he wishes to convey. Ease of communication hampers good work. It may be one great difficulty with the world that everywhere grave problems wait on the attention of men who must consider them in the midst of innumerable vexing demands. Our national leader finds it impossible to escape his extraconstitutional burdens.

He depends for his support and success only in part upon the intelligent conduct of the Government's business, which few of the people are in a position to know intimately and accurately appreciate, and very largely upon the impression that he gives in response to a thousand importunities. He is under a strong temptation to endeavor to be all things to all men. I believe there was a time when communities depended upon local talent for great local occasions. Now they desire their celebrations to be graced by the head of the Nation or by some high official. For each invitation there is urged some special reason why it should be entertained. If the President can not come, he must send a message. No enterprise can point with pride to its anniversary without a presidential blessing.

Countless organizations demand for their undertakings the expression of his approval. Every human virtue must have his explicit encouragement. He must speak of homes, of thrift, of mothers, of fathers, of schools and curricula, of temperance, of play, of the ambitions of youth, of the solaces of age. He must be the guide, philosopher, and friend—the constant energizer and inspirer of the American people. These demands are natural and reflect the wholesome and abounding life of an idealistic people, cherishing aspirations which they desire to have expressed in the most influential manner, but they are demands which bear heavily upon one already overlaid with official responsibilities.

President Harding was peculiarly susceptible to these requirements. John Hay wrote to Garfield when President elect:

One thing thou lackest yet; and that is a slight ossification of the heart. I woefully fear you will try too hard to make everybody happy—an office which is outside your constitutional powers.

President Harding had no ossification of the heart. He literally wore himself out in the endeavor to be friendly. It was pain to him to refuse a courtesy; personal convenience could never be considered if it was an obstacle to any act of grace. He dealt personally with a vast correspondence, not being content with mere acknowledgments, but writing friendly letters with the touch of a keen human interest. His generous receptivity multiplied the appeals. He sought relaxation in the intimate contacts of old friendships, and this led him even in his diversions often to give himself to an undue exertion instead of rest.

The crisis came in his fateful western trip last summer. There had been solemn warning in the tragic experience of his distinguished predecessor, who, overcome by incessant labor, was struck down in the midst of fatiguing journeys and addresses in which he made response to the imperious demands

of leadership. The Presidency is a superoffice, but nature, imposing her limitations upon the greatest, has supplied no supermen to fill it. President Harding's health had been impaired by the exceptional strain of the preceding winter, when to official cares had been added the heaviest burden of anxiety a devoted husband could bear. But as this burden was lifted and his skies brightened with the coming of the spring, his buoyant nature made light of the solicitude of those about him. He desired to make the trip to Alaska in order to see for himself its wonders, to appraise by personal examination the resources and exigencies of that great territory. Having been in office over two years, he wished to address the people upon the achievements of his administration and to present directly to them his conception of the solution of urgent problems. Above all, he craved the inspiration of direct contact with the people in many communities and the assurance of their personal interest and kindly support. That to every Executive, however masterful, is the wine of life.

It is heartening—

Said President Harding—

to those charged with the affairs of government to go out over the land and see the reflexes of sentiment and the measurable contentment and hopefulness that come from the enjoyment of fairly fortunate conditions. * * * It is a joy to get out and breathe the wholesome atmosphere of the expanding West.

He made his journey to Alaska, and in the course of six weeks delivered about 85 speeches, many of which had been carefully prepared and were most instructive discussions of a vast range of topics, such as the International Court of Justice, transportation problems, agriculture, law enforcement, taxation and expenditures, national business conditions, social justice, development, reclamation and water utilization, the Territory of Alaska; and there was another address, which he had written and personally released for publication but was unable to deliver, giving a comprehensive review of foreign relations.

Throughout his journey he was received with the most cordial greetings. Warmed and uplifted by the enthusiasm of the countless thousands who were fascinated by the charm of his presence and hung upon his words, and perhaps with an instinctive feeling, not less real because unexpressed, that he was transcending the limits of his strength and, borne by a current he was unable to resist, was hastening to the end, he displayed an earnestness and dignity and a convincing quality of utterance, especially in his extemporaneous speeches, by which he surpassed himself in eloquence and moving appeal.

It was just before the breakdown that he stepped on foreign soil at Vancouver and voiced our historic friendship for the people of the great Dominion.

What object lesson of peace is shown to-day—

He exclaimed—

by our two countries to all the world. No grim-faced fortifications mark our frontiers; no huge battleships patrol our divided waters; no stealthy spies lurk in our tranquil border hamlets. * * * Our protection is in our fraternity; our armor is our faith; the tie that binds more firmly year by year is ever-increasing acquaintance and comradeship through interchange of citizens; and the compact is not of perishable parchment, but of fair and honorable dealing, which, God grant, shall continue for all time.

It was after he was stricken and in his name, although not by himself, that the last address he had prepared was delivered, breathing the deeply religious sentiment which formed the basis of his philosophy of life and of the service and fellowship which make life attractive whether in station high or humble. And these were his last words to his fellow countrymen:

We need less of sectarianism, less of denominationalism, less of fanatical zeal and its exactions, and more of the Christ spirit, more of the Christ practice, and a new and abiding consecration and reverence for God. I am a confirmed optimist as to the growth of the spirit of brotherhood. * * * We do rise to heights at times when we look for the good rather than the evil in others and give consideration to the views of all. The inherent love of fellowship is banding men together, and when envy and suspicion are vanquished fraternity records a triumph and brotherhood brings new blessings to men and to peoples. * * * Christ was the Prince of Peace, and we who seek to render His name glorious must move in the ways of peace and brotherhood and loving service.

Then swiftly came the end. The tired heart, pressed beyond its powers, could no longer respond. Not long before, in intimate converse, when informed of the gravity of his condition

and of the probability that if rescued from the immediate peril he would still be condemned to a life of invalidism and to the exercise of a constant care which would preclude the resumption of the routine of his labors, he had exclaimed:

Well, if that is so, this story might as well come to an end.

And that was true. The only life he desired—that of energy and usefulness—he could no longer hope to enjoy. Without warning and in a moment of apparent refreshment there was a slight movement and he was gone. The cares of his stewardship were lifted and he was at rest in God's peace.

To the people who with unfailing interest had followed his experiences and marveled at the extent of his activities and his apparently inexhaustible vigor the news of his illness and the grave bulletins issued from his bedside caused an indescribable shock, and as they were being comforted with some words of reassurance and hope was revived the final dread announcement was spread through the land by myriad messengers.

The Nation poured out its feelings in unprecedented tribute. As the body of the beloved President was borne from San Francisco across the continent to Washington it passed in the vast stretch of country through almost continuous lines of silent mourners, while in towns and villages and cities entire populations were massed to express not merely interest and respect but the sense of personal loss and profound grief. To the one most stricken and bereft, suddenly passing from the radiant sunshine to the darkest shadows but meeting destiny with a supreme courage, the heart of the people went out in deepest sympathy. In this emotion political differences were forgotten and the voices of criticism were hushed. A united people stood before the open tomb.

From the Executive Mansion and the Capitol, from the impressive official ceremonies, from the seat of highest distinction, and the center of the exercise of an influence which had extended throughout the world, the body of Warren G. Harding was brought to the city where he had won his first success and to his father's house. Never was there more impressive scene than this return to the place where in the strength and glory of young manhood he had put forth his earliest efforts. In a flash were revealed the ardor, the hope, the opportunities of this favored people; the privilege, the power, and vanity of human life.

Already, and immediately after the passing of the late President, among the hills of Vermont, in a father's house, and a boyhood home, stood another called to assume the responsibilities which permitted no hiatus in authority. Here was the symbol not only of the stability and continuity of administration of Government but of the constant renewal of the life of the Republic in modest, unspoiled homes, and stout patriotic hearts, where the old virtues of simplicity and sobriety, of industry and self-denial, are cherished and practiced, where are found the never-failing springs of our national strength. Without a moment's uncertainty or confusion, a new and skillful helmsman took his place at the wheel, and the ship of state, responding to his sure guidance, held on her course.

Warren G. Harding gave his life to his country. No one can do more than that. He exhausted himself in service, a martyr in fidelity to the interests of the people for whom he labored with a passionate devotion. He was a man of the people, indulging no consciousness of superiority, incapable of arrogance, separated from them neither by experience nor by pride nor by eccentricity. He was a brother to all whose strivings in countless communities, whose eagerness, adaptability, energy, venturesomeness, and common sense give the stamp of the American character. Nothing human was alien to him, and he had "the divine gift of sympathy." He wrought mightily for the prosperity of the Nation and for the peace of the world, but he clothed the exercise of power with the beautiful garment of gentleness. If American life, with all its possibilities of conflict and turmoil, is to be worth living, it must be lived in the spirit of brotherly understanding, of which he will ever be an exemplar in high office.

Let who has felt compute the strain
Of struggle with abuses strong,
The doubtful course, the helpless pain
Of seeing best intents go wrong,
We, who look on with critic eyes,
Exempt from action's crucial test,
Human ourselves, at least are wise
In honoring one who did his best.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore of the Senate. The Chaplain of the Senate will pronounce the benediction.

The Rev. J. J. Muir, Chaplain of the Senate, pronounced the benediction, as follows:

May the grace of our Lord, Jesus Christ, the love of God our Father, and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit be with us now and always. Amen.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore of the Senate. The purpose of the assembly having been now accomplished, it will be dissolved.

Thereupon the President and his Cabinet, the diplomatic corps, the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Senate retired.

The SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

THE THANKS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 14, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Concurrent Resolution 14.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the thanks of Congress be presented to the Hon. Charles E. Hughes for the able and appropriate memorial address delivered by him on the life and services of Warren G. Harding, late President of the United States, in the Representatives' Hall before both Houses of Congress and their invited guests on the 27th day of February, 1924, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

Resolved further, That the chairman of the joint committee appointed to make arrangements to carry into effect the resolutions of this Congress in relation to the memorial exercises in honor of Warren G. Harding be requested to communicate to Mr. Hughes the foregoing resolution, receive his answer thereto, and present the same to both Houses of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late President Harding, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 27 minutes p. m.), in accordance with order heretofore made, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, February 28, 1924, at 11 o'clock a. m.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. McKENZIE: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 4820. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to readjust the pay and allowances of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service," approved June 10, 1922; with amendments (Rept. No. 236). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. HILL of Maryland: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 5465. A bill to provide for the advancement on the retired list of the Regular Army of Second Lieut. Ambrose I. Moriarity; with amendments (Rept. No. 237). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII,

Mr. SINNOTT introduced a bill (H. R. 7351) making appropriation for loan, reimbursable from tribal assets, to provide capital and credit for the purpose of encouraging industry and self-support among Indians having tribal rights on the Klamath Indian Reservation in Oregon, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.